The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1833

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. 1741.

I HAVE often wonder'd, and do ſtill, what it is that hinders the People from ſeeing ſome Writers in the Lights in which their Writings ought to ſhew them. This I am ſure of, they have all the Opportunities they can wiſh or deſire; but, as the old Proverb ſays, *There are none ſo blind as thoſe will not ſee.* I am very ſorry, that with ſuch Juſtice it may be applied to a Part of my Country. In ſaying this I would be underſtood only of commend every Thing which reflects on the ment, and repreſents us as a Nation corrupt at and lightly eſteem'd Abroad. If the Caſe was it would better become Men to begin a Refor- by amending themſelves, than to trumpet about Air of Satisfaction what reflects Shame upon Country. Suppoſe a Phyſician or Surgeon ſhould this Manner, and publiſh in every Place where the Vices or even Indiſcretions of his Patients, would be the Conſequence? That all who heard would exclaim againſt it as impertinent and inde- Very well: But is Senſe and Decorum due to iels, and is no Sort of Regard to be paid to the ? It is in vain to talk of Zeal, Concern, true m, and ſuch Stuff, becauſe there can be no ſuch : We reprove thoſe we love, we expoſtulate thoſe we eſteem, but we never abuſe them. In Invective and Slander may, and certainly do, Prejudice but not Patriotiſm. This every Man apprehend, and be convinced of in his Heart, may not own it with his Tongue.

ile we are in Peace and in Friendſhip with any all our Malecontent Scribes take an Opportunity k at, or openly abuſe them. If thro' a Change cumſtances we differ with theſe Powers, immedi- become wiſe, active, powerful, and what not. , in time of Peace we have no Friends, and in War no Allies. This is the Language of Men ould be thought Friends to their Country; nay, low their Country no Friends but themſelves. Time the *Hanover Treaty* was concluded, the was turn'd upſide down. Thoſe who had de- in the Days of the Queen againſt a conſuming War, grew then warm *Imperialiſts*, and judged all anagement in Foreign Affairs wrong, ſince we ot ſupported the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The King ſia was of little Conſequence when our Ally, but knowledg'd the moſt formidable Power in *Ger-* hen Things took another Turn. Differing with hen was Madneſs, and agreeing with her has been s ever ſince. Juſt ſo the Weakneſs of *France*, Inability of a *French* War. And what then? all the old Stories were buried in Oblivion, and ak and uſeleſs Ally is declared as potent as ever, thing ſo expedient as a Rupture. Such ſtrange al People are the Patriots of the New Stamp. the Help of theſe Obſervations, and a little At- to the Reception our Miniſters meet with at Courts, a *State Barometer* may be framed; the Reputation of all the Powers in *Chriſten-* be judg'd of, and their Treatment in Patriot preciſted to a Nicety, and that too ſome time the Alteration appears. Every body knows Encomiums we formerly heard on the *Ruſſian* ment; but now we hear them no more, for the are our faſt Friends. The Indolence and In- of the *Spaniards* were almoſt as famous as their and Breach of Faith; but of late they are too r us in all Things: They repair their Fortifi- with inexpreſſible Alacrity, tranſport Forces redible Diligence and Secrecy, and maintain ſe in all the Quarters of the Globe to Admi- becauſe againſt them we make War. How is was firſt declar'd have Things been treated by ers, and what Stories have they told the Nation? have plunder'd our Merchants, worſe even e *Garda Coſta's*; ſuch is the Conſequence of our ce, thoſe who have Ships muſt loſe them. On er hand we take few Ships from *Spain*, a great p upon us, indeed; but a greater on the *Spani-* who have really no Trade to carry on, no Ships All this we muſt allow fair, juſt, and accord the Rules of Party Writing, which allow ſaying g of our Enemies, but Truth.

it ever enter into the Hearts of Men truly affected to their Country, to ſmile at her ill Treatment, ſome late *Common Senſes* might excite a Laugh. That malevolent Writer, who never uſes his Pen but to do Miſchief, and ſits down Weekly to diſturb the State, under which he enjoys Protection in return for Abuſe, ſweats at his Task. One Week he falls upon the Senate, ridicules their Deciſions, derides their Laws, affronts Members Perſonally, and makes Folly the ſtanding Protectreſs of Publick Councils. Next the Adminiſtration goes to wreck; he pronounces us Beggars and Slaves: A Chancellor of the *E*——— is a *Vizir Azem*, the Guards *Janizaries*, and the Biſhops *Mufties*. By-and by we have a Diſcourſe on Fleets; in which we have an Account of the undeniable Proofs that will appear of ſome People detaining Winds, foreſeeing when other Folks might fail, and providing againſt our being in a Condition to follow them. A Review of the Army comes on the Heels of this; wherein the Officers are upbraided with having us'd no Powder but what's made of Starch, and the Soldiers are complimented on their extraordinary Dexterity in Sheep-ſtealing. Thus, in the Compaſs of Six Weeks, all who are in the Service of the Publick are traduced, without Cauſe, without Mercy, without Evidence; and all this to prove the Polite Author a *Man of Honour*, a *Patriot*, a *Lover of his Country*. A pleaſant Kind of Teſtimony, indeed! which any-where elſe would prove the contrary.

When one attentively conſiders theſe Things one cannot help being aſtoniſh'd, as I ſaid at the Beginning of this Paper, to find this Sort of Invectives meet with any Admirers. It is indubitably a full Proof that too many amongſt us have no juſt Senſe of the Freedom we enjoy, and the Happineſs we might poſſeſs. In Times of publick Calamity, when to maintain the Liberty of the Publick was a Kind of Treaſon, and Men were reſtrain'd from publiſhing how little thoſe at the Head of Affairs minded it, we need not wonder Folks ſometimes loſt their Temper, and when they had Recourſe to private Preſſes, expoſed with Bitterneſs that Tyranny which drove them thither; all this was juſt and natural, and what might be expected from human Nature: But for Men to *rave* and *rage* and *howl* and *roar* on *theſe* Topicks now, when the *Footmen* in the *Court of Requeſts* ſpeak more *freely* than even the *Parents* of their *Maſters* durſt do in the moſt *Auguſt Aſſemblies*; when every Day preſents us with new Libels, which are as much without Precedent as they are beſide Reaſon; while all Degrees of People judge of Publick Councils and Publick Tranſactions, Cenſures of the Houſe of Commons being recenſured in a C— H—, and G— I— pretending to decide in the laſt Reſort; at this time to exclaim we want Freedom, is not only to affront and abuſe the Adminiſtration, but is an impudent Impoſition on the People, and the ſtrongeſt Teſtimony of the Effrontery of Faction the World ever ſaw or heard of.

It is indeed a Proof that nothing is to be hop'd for from ſuch People; for how can we expect that any thing ſhould gain upon them, who are inſenſible to ſo many good things as they poſſeſs? What is it that can be thought will ſatisfy thoſe who are thankleſs for all they have receiv'd? Or when can we ſuppoſe that Oppoſition will ceaſe, when it thus diſturbs the beſt Reign ſince the Conqueſt? Conceſſions are endleſs and inexpedient; they ſerve only to ſtrengthen the Hands of Faction, and to weaken the State. For whoſe Benefit are Laws made and Governments eſtabliſhed? For the People. Was this ever more frankly acknowledged or more apparently maintain'd than here? Who claims any Authority but from the Laws? Who talks of Prerogative? Who is ſcreen'd by it? Whom does it injure? On the Authority of the known Conſtitution of *Britain* is the Power of the Adminiſtration founded, and for the ſole Uſe of the *Britiſh* Nation is it exerted. The Crown exerts neither Force nor Fraud to the Prejudice of its Subjects. We hear not now of Commitments for Reaſons of State, nor are Parliamentary Impeachments by Court Intrigues exhibited againſt honeſt M——rs, as againſt *Clarendon*. Theſe are both abhorred and deſpiſed by thoſe at the Helm, who ſcorn to oppreſs their Enemies on Suſpicion, or even to proſecute them on ſlight Matters, they leave theſe inquiſitorial Practices to the Malecontents, who on a groundleſs Motion endeavour'd to procure a cruel Sentence againſt a PERSON *they hate*, and againſt the *Fame* and *Freedom* of *every* BRITON.

To attack the Conduct of a M—y in general, and to miſrepreſent the whole Current of Publick Affairs, is no difficult Task to accompliſh. That Malignity which reigns in moſt Men is more than ſufficient to excite ſome to publiſh, and many to believe, againſt Senſe and Reaſon, whatever is publiſhed to the Diſcredit of the Great. Of this we have a recent Example in the preſent War between us and *Spain*, in regard to which the Patriots, by cloſely adhering to one ſhort Maxim, are ſure to turn all to their Advantage, let the Miniſtry do what they will. If an Expedition ends ſucceſsfully, then the Adminiſtration never adviſed it; if unlucky, then it fell out thro' their Fault. A conciſe Rule this, and yet ſteadily kept to; nothing is plainer than that Libels are provided, for at leaſt during the Continuance of the War; provided for, whether things go well or ill, whether we or whether the Enemy are victorious, whether the Miniſtry do or do not their *Devoir*. Theſe things make no Alteration, the Malecontent Writers have nothing to do but purſue this plain Road, and every Expedition will anſwer their End alike, however it falls out for the Nation. *Porto Bello* was the luckieſt thing in the World, it redounded entirely to the Admiral's Honour, and reflected infinite Diſgrace on ſuch as drew his Inſtructions. *Carthagena* ſeems to be as agreeable; the Seaſon diſappointed us, and as for the Seaſon, it muſt be a pitiful M—— indeed who is incapable of regulating Seaſons.

Thus without Wiſdom, without Honeſty, without any one Quality but matchleſs Aſſurance, the moſt ſtabbing Libels may be compoſed. A Miniſter may rack his Brain to ſerve his Prince and Country, nay may ſerve both effectually, and not ſave himſelf from Libels. On the other hand, by having an unreaſonable Tenderneſs for his own Concerns, he may poſſibly eſcape Libels, and yet deſerve the Cenſure of his Country. To judge of theſe Caſes we muſt always look for Proofs, and look for them from the Accuſers. It is ſaid, that a private Man did a criminal Action: Does any rational Man regard this, if the Story has no Teſtimony to ſupport it? The Malecontents know a hundred things of thoſe they malign: But when did they ever prove any? They ſay this A——— l was ſent againſt the M —— y's Advice; why don't they prove it? They ſay, that another A———l has not done ſo much as he might; why do they not prove that? They alledge we are influenc'd by *French* Councils; why don't they ſhew it? If Saying were ſufficient, I could tell them ſome very bad things ſaid of them; but I don't care to pen Libels, even after their Example. What I write I eſteem the Truth, and ſubmit to the candid Judgments of my Readers.

Our Political Controverſies are not about Words, but Facts. It is required, whether we are Freemen or Slaves? and every Man may make an Anſwer; it is eaſy to ſay, I worſhip God my own Way, I live after my own Manner, I give my Eſtate to whom I pleaſe—— and what then?—— This anſwers the Queſtion. A Man who does this is free, at leaſt for the State; as a Man ſees, whoſe Eyes are ſound, tho' ſometimes out of Wantonneſs he may wink.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, Sept. 2. The three large Ships mention'd in my laſt, ſuppos'd to be a Part of the Weſt-India Fleet, prov'd to be his Majeſty's Ships the Shrewsbury, Capt. Townſhend, the Torbay, Capt. Gaſcoign, and the Ruſſell, Capt. Stewart, from Jamaica. And Yeſterday arriv'd, from the ſame Iſland, his Majeſty's Ship the Torrington, Capt. Lymburner.

Dover, Sept. 2. Wind E. 'Yeſterday his Majeſty's 'Sloop the Swift, cruizing between Dunkirk and Ca- 'lais, took and ſent in here a Brigantine from Hol- 'land, upon Information ſhe was bound to St. Seba- 'ſtians. She is loaden with Guns, Powder, and other 'warlike Stores.

Arriv'd his Majeſty's Ship the Windſor, Capt. Berkley, from Jamaica, 'who in his Paſſage retook a N. Eng- 'land Ship called the Sarah, which had been taken by 'a Spaniſh Privateer, who was carrying her into St 'Sebaſtians.

Deal, Sept. 2. Wind N. E. Came down and ſail'd thro', the Judith, Bradſhaw, for Portſmouth; the Europa, Lumſdaine, for Philadelphia.

'Two Men of War are in Sight coming in.'

Graveſend, Sept. 2. Paſs'd by the Penelope, Ba... from Antigua; the Golden Fleece, Madſhen, ... Villa Nova; the Richard and William, Peacock, ...

N...

Narva; the Duke of Richmond, Cranwell, from Rotterdam; the Betty, Taylor, from Bologne.

Arrived

At Barbados, the London, Pipon, from London and Madeira.

LONDON, September 4.

On Wednesday Night last, about Eleven o'Clock, a Fire broke out at the Shed at the Old Barge-house; but by timely Assistance the same was happily extinguish'd without doing much Damage.

The same Day the Books of his Majesty's Sloop the Otter, were sent from the Pay-Office in Broad-street to Portsmouth, to pay the Wages due to her Company to the 31st of December last.

And this Day the Companies of his Majesty's Ships the Leostoff and Saltash will be paid off at the said Place.

Casualties, Christenings, and Burials, last Week.

Drown'd, 3. Excessive Drinking, 1. Fracture, 1. Found dead, 2. Hang'd themselves, 2. Overlaid, 2.

Christned	Males	125	Buried	Males	350
	Females	119		Females	325
	In all	244		In all	675

Increased in the Burials this Week 10.

Whereof have died

Under 2 Years of Age	307	Forty and Fifty ——	69
Between Two and Five	42	Fifty and Sixty ——	33
Five and Ten ——	13	Sixty and Seventy —	40
Ten and Twenty ——	12	Seventy and Eighty —	23
Twenty and Thirty —	54	Eighty and Ninety —	11
Thirty and Forty ——	70	Ninety and a Hundred	1

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	04	53	Evening 05 11

Bank Stock 141. India 156. South Sea 102 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 110 1-8th to 1-4thr Three per Cent. 98 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 95. Five per Cent. ditto 76. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 to 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 17 s. to 18 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 5-8ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Par. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

Admiralty-Office, August 28, 1741.

HIS *Majesty's Ship the* Biddeford, *which is fitting out at Woolwich, being soon to proceed to Sea; It is the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, That the Men belonging to the said Ship, who are absent from her, do immediately repair on board to their Duty, on Pain not only of losing their Wages, but of being taken up, and tryed as Deserters.*

Tho. Corbett.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of *York*.

GENTLEMEN,

MR. TURNER *having accepted of the Invitations made to him by the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders met on Saturday the 29th of August, to consider of a Proper Person to represent this County in Parliament; Your Votes and Interest are desired for Mr.* TURNER *at the ensuing Election.*

This Day is Published,

(Price Four-Pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number III.

On Disputes and Controversies in Religion.

What have the greatest Part of the Comments and Disputes upon the Laws of God served for, but to make the Meaning more doubtful, and to perplex the Sense? What hath been the Effect of those multiplied, curious Distinctions, and acute Niceties, but Obscurity and Uncertainty, leaving the Words more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loss?

Locke on Hum. Understand. B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12.

Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in Paternoster Row.

Where may be had, the Two Preceding Numbers. Price 4 d. each. And also the following,

I. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Expos'd and Deserted Young Children. Price 4 d.

II. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his Remarks on a Book intituled, A Plain Account, &c. of the Sacrament. Price 6 d.

Lottery-Office, August 28, 1741.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act to enable the Commissioners for Building a Bridge cross the River *Thames*, &c. *Do hereby give Notice, That the Third Payment of Two Pounds on each Ticket is to be paid at the Bank of England on or before the 18th of September next; the Cashiers being ready to receive the same.*

BOOKS sold by J. OSBORN, in Pater-noster-Row.

I. A SELECT MANUAL of Divine Meditations and Prayers, suited to the most Necessary and Solemn Occasions: And fitted for Morning and Evening Service for every Day in the Week. With a short Office to be Used Before, At, and After Receiving of the Holy Sacrament. Being the Last Work of the Rev. Mr. *Joshua Smith*, late Minister of Aldermanbury, and Lecturer of Bow. Price in Sheets 1 s. 6 d.

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III. The Infidel Convicted; or, A Brief Defence of the Christian Revelation, &c. Corroborated by unanswerable Arguments from Mr. Locke. With a Word of Advice in relation to the Universities. Pr. 1 s.

V. An English Translation of a Latin Sermon before the Convocation, held by the Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury. Preach'd in Westminster Abbey, on the 21st of December 1689. By *William Beveridge*, Archdeacon of Colchester, afterwards Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. Pr. 6 d.

V. The Apprentices Vade Mecum, &c. Containing, 1. Observations on the Indentures enter'd into between Master and Servant. 2. Directions for a Young Man's Behaviour in his Apprenticeship. 3. Brief Cautions to a Young Man against the Scepticism and Infidelity of the present Age. Pr. 1 s.

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I. PLAIN Instructions for the Young Ignorant, comprized in a short and easy Exposition of the Church Catechism, adapted to the Understanding and Memory of the meanest Capacity. The Seventh Edition. 3 d. or 20 s. per Hundred.

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THIS Medicine restrains in a surprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, Spitting or vomiting of Blood, also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Piles, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. if used according to the plain Directions given with it. That it does appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, as well as in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

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For by the Blessing of God, they make a perfect Cure either on Old or Young, in a very little Time, and without Charge, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Patient; one Parcel is generally sufficient for a compleat Cure, especially on a young Person.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured by them, which occasioned this Publication, for the Good of the Publick, that all such unhappy People may be delivered from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Trusses.

The World might have had many Certificates of Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months to grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but they are naturally averse to let it be known, that they have such an Infirmity: Yet Mr. Sandwell can satisfy any Inquirer of the Validity of what is here said, tho' he has had such large Knowledge, by reason of the Medicines he has sold 'em, as they from whom the Medicines are had, for good Reasons, removed.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Constantinople, July 26. *N. S.*

Y certain Motions here it looks as if ſome ſecret Affair was in Agitation between the Porte and ſome other Powers. The Couriers that are diſpach'd to Sweden, have Orders to be very cautious that they don't paſs thro' the Auſtrian or Ruſſian Territories. The Miniſtry here ſeems very much diſ- the good Underſtanding between the Ambaſ- Ruſſia and Kouli-Kan, who they fear have gociation on foot; it being very certain, that two Months they have ſent truſty Perſons to who have gone in diſguiſe for fear of being and commonly execute their Commiſſions in -time. We are impatient for the Return of Courier that was ſent to Perſia, to know whe- uli Kan is inclin'd to accept the new Propoſals made to him by the Grand Signior, whereby ty, upon certain Conditions, that the Perſians the Pilgrimages to Mecca.

Vienna, Aug. 22. *N. S.* Yeſterday the States of thank'd the King for the Offer he had made to ad the Army in Perſon, but intreated his Ma- to expoſe his Sacred Perſon to the Severities of ouching Seaſon: To which the King return'd That for this Year he would comply with their but that he was reſolv'd to make the Cam- next Spring.

Hamburg, Sept. 5. *N. S.* The 6000 Danes in the his Britannick Majeſty paſs'd the Elbe this Day Holſteneſe, to join the Camp which 10000 Hano- have Orders to form in the County of Diep- And thoſe that are to encamp at Hamelen, will ed by the 6000 Heſſians: All which Forces are to the Motions of the French.

Laſt Letters from Sileſia mention the Arreſt of the Syndics of Breſlau, by the King of Pruſſia, for rged againſt his Intereſts, with theſe Particulars: the 8th ult. the King of Pruſſia ſent for them his Camp at Strehlen, to give him an Account of r Behaviour with regard to the Neutrality of their . They were interrogated in Preſence of his Pruſ Majeſty, Whether ſince the Concluſion of the ſaid rality they had not maintain'd a ſecret Corre- dence with the Court of Vienna, or with the Ene 's Army? Whether they had not actually ſent Mo- to the Queen of Hungary? and, Whether they not kept an Underſtanding with the Auſtrian Ge- l, to favour his Views upon Breſlau? The two ics ſeem'd thunder-ſtruck, and would fain have y'd themſelves from the Uncertainty of Affairs in n: At the ſame time a Letter was produc'd and n to one of the Syndics, which was addreſs'd to Count de Neuperg; and upon the Syndic's being d whether he did not write it, he cou'd not deny becauſe it was all in his own Hand, but he fell at King's Feet, and begg'd Pardon. His Pruſſian eſty declar'd to both of 'em, that the only Way had to obtain it was, to diſcover every Circum- ce of what had paſs'd between them, the Court Vienna, and the General of the Auſtrian Army. Syndics own'd every Particular, but laid the Blame on Perſons zealous for the Intereſts of the Queen of ngary. After an Examination for near three Hours King ſaid to them, 'You are fly Traitors, and if were to put you to death, 'tis no leſs than you de- ve; but I am merciful, and not willing to uſe ſigour." The two Syndics were detain'd in the till the 12th, when his Majeſty let them go back to Breſlau, after having taken poſſeſſion of that on the 10th, in the Manner that has been formerly ion'd.

Hanover, Sept. 8. *N. S.* Our Foot-guards are reliev'd Day by three our four Companies of the Reg ment King, which are to remain in Garriſon with ſome reſt of the Country, and to be reinforc'd by eight or hundred Men pick'd out of the Invalids, till the ce of Affairs is chang'd. The Inſpectors of Ammu- Provisions, &c. ſet out every day for the Camps, which two Battalions of the Guards march'd on the Our Gunners are preparing a Train of Field Ar ry, and Proofs are making every now and then o Cannon and Bombs. 'Tis reckon'd that in four or five Days our Troops will be all aſſembled to the Number of 18000 Horſe and Foot, and that in a Day or two after they will be review'd by his Britannick Majeſty, who will be attended thither by Lord Harrington and others of the Court Nobility, by ſeveral of the Foreign Miniſters, and by his Life-guards. On the 4th at Night M. de Buſſy the French Miniſter arriv'd here, and was introduc'd next Day by the Lord Harrington to his Majeſty, of whom he had a private Audience. As he has been a Fortnight upon the Road, 'tis not doubted but he ſtopp'd by the Way at the Court of the Elector of Cologne.

Vienna, Aug. 30. *N. S.* The Anſwer which the Court has receiv'd to the Propoſals they made to the Bavarian Court for an Accommodation has not been ſatisfactory, becauſe we are aſſur'd the Elector has therein declar'd, That things were gone too far for him to give Ear to Propoſals that were the more unacceptable for not making the leaſt Mention of the Kingdom of Bohemia Upon this Anſwer, and upon Advice that the French had paſs'd the Rhine and were continuing their March for Bavaria, a Grand Council has been held at Presbourg, wherein it was reſolv'd to renew the Negociation with the King of Pruſſia, and to grant him the far greater Part of what he demands: And Mr. Robinſon ſet out on the 26th, to impart this Reſolution to his Pruſſian Majeſty.

'Tis ſaid, that the Queen of Hungary conſents to yield the Principalities of Jagerendorff, Lignitz, Brieg, and Wholau, with their Dependancies, to the King of Pruſſia, on condition of his paying a certain Sum of Money, and furniſhing 10,000 Men for the Defence of the Hereditary Dominions againſt the Elector of Bavaria.

HOME PORTS.

Briſtol, Sept. 2. Arriv'd the Georges, Titball, the Ruby, White, the Tryton, Robins, the Induſtry, Hellings, the Mancheſter, Crawley, the Weſtmoreland, Gordon, the Beecher, Page, and the Jane, Smith, all from Jamaica.

Falmouth, Aug. 31. Since my laſt arriv'd the Succeſs, Keigwin, from Dublin, and the Elizabeth, Quarme, from Madeira.

Plymouth, Sept. 1. Since my laſt ſail'd the Plymouth, White, and the Fleece, Smith, both for London; his Majeſty's Ship the Fowey. Arriv'd the Princeſs Caroline, Capt. Coleby, and the Chicheſter, Capt. Osborn, both from Jamaica; the Succeſs Fireſhip, Capt. Holme, the Catherine and Elizabeth, White, from Briſtol; the Elizabeth and Hannah, ——, from Neath, and the Providence, Storry, from Stockholm.

Cowes, Sept. 2. A Calm. On the 30th ult. came in from the Weſtward the Walker Sloop, Phillips, belonging to the Cuſtomhouſe, and ſail'd the next Day to Portſmouth. Yeſterday ſail'd the Hunter, Davis, from Carolina for London, and the Cholmondely, Brooke, for Spithead.

Dover, Sept. 3. Wind E. Arriv'd his Majeſty's Ships Burford, Hampton-court, and Falmouth, all from Jamaica; and the Auguſtus Cæſar, Hampton, from Leghorn; 'he left the Boſphorus, Richards, from Leghorn at Gibraltar the 12th of Auguſt, who with ſeveral other Ships for England were to ſail the next Day 'under Convoy of the Gibraltar Man of War.

Deal, Sept 3. Wind E. N. E. Arriv'd Yeſterday and remains his Majeſty's Ships Windſor and St. Albans; the Lady Elizabeth, ——, from Oſtend for Portſmouth. Came down the Baſilisk Bomb; the John and John, Trevor, for Whitehaven. Arriv'd this Morning the Auguſtus Cæſar, Hampton, from Leghorn.

Graveſend, July 3. Paſs'd by the Lake, Pharour, from Barbados.

Arrived

At Barbados, the Mary, Fox, from Guiney.

At Liverpool, the True Briton, Rawlinſon, from Antigua.

Off of the Iſle of Wight, the Expedition, Pringle, from Jamaica.

In the Channel, the Hannah, Turner, the James, Tatnall, the Bonetta, Hammond, the Aſhſteed, Lowder, the Elizabeth and Mary, Davis, the Ebenezer, Foreman, the Sheldon, Read, the William, Lawes, the Lovely Betty, Wane, the Fox-hunter, Bonnell, the Henry, Marſhall, the Julinus and Elizabeth, Jefferis, the Sea-nymph, Hannan, and the Vernon, Bell; all from Jamaica.

LONDON, September 5.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Barnet, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Dragon, to Rear-Admiral Haddock, dated 2 Auguſt, 1741.

'On the 25th of July, at Ten in the Morning, being 'about twelve Leagues to the Weſtward of Cape Spartel, ſtanding to the Eaſtward, with the Wind at N. by 'E. we ſaw three Sail from the Maſt Head, bearing 'E. N. E. to which we gave Chace. At Eleven we 'ſaw them from the Deck, their Topſails out of the 'Water, and by our nearing them ſo faſt, and the Alteration in their bearing from us, we judg'd they were 'ſteering to the Southward of the Weſt. About Twelve, 'finding we did not continue to near them, we concluded they had tack'd; but it being then hazy, could 'not diſtinguiſh with our Glaſſes which Tack they were 'upon, till towards One o'Clock, when we ſaw plainly 'that they were large Ships ſteering for the Streights 'Mouth, and by the Cut of their Sails knew they were 'not Engliſh. Between Four and Five in the Afternoon we ſaw their Hulls plain; two of them appear'd 'to be large Ships, and the other a Frigate. Towards 'Sunſet they hoiſted French Colours, we hoiſted Dutch 'Colours; they hawl'd down theirs at Sun-ſet, and we 'did the ſame. We were then about a League from 'them, and two from Cape Spartel, with very little 'Wind. I had only the Folkſtone near me; the Feverſham having chas'd to the Southward in the Morning was but juſt in Sight, and the Mary Galley was 'two Leagues aſtern. I call'd to Capt. Balchen of the 'Folkſtone, and ask'd what he thought of them, and 'found that he and his Officers were of the ſame Opinion with me and mine, that they were two Spaniſh 'Regiſter-ſhips and a Frigate, ſo we continu'd our Chace. 'It was calm from Eight till Ten, when a Breeze came up Weſterly; and about half an Hour after Eleven 'we came up with that which we judg'd the largeſt 'Ship, as Capt. Balchen did about the ſame time with 'the Frigate. I ask'd what the Ship was, and from 'whence they came; they ſaid, we are French, from 'Martinico. I bid them bring to; they ſaid it was 'the King's Ship, and they would not ſtop for any 'Body. I told them I was an Engliſh Man of War, 'and muſt ſpeak to them; they anſwer'd, they were 'going their Courſe, and I might go that I liked beſt. 'I was by this time got very near, and told them, if 'they were French Men of War I was far from offering any Inſult or Indignity; that they had no Reaſon 'to make any Difficulties in the Affair, being at Peace 'with all Europe; but as we were at War with Spain, 'it was my Duty to be ſatisfied they were not Spaniards, and therefore deſir'd they would ſhorten Sail, 'that I might ſend my Boat on board them; they told 'me the Commandant was a-head, and I might go to 'him; I ſaid that would loſe Time, and I was afraid 'of being drawn into the Streights, and therefore inſiſted on their letting my Boat go on board them; 'they ſaid, No, and bid me be gone. I then told 'them I ask'd as a Favour, what I was in a Condition 'to compel them to, and if they oblig'd me to do it, 'they were anſwerable for the Conſequences, and therefore if they were French, I conjur'd them to prevent 'the Miſchief that might happen; but all my Entreaties had no Effect, their Anſwers growing more pert, 'as I appeared unwilling to uſe any thing but 'Words to bring them to Reaſon; ſo that at length 'I fir'd a Shot a Head of the Ship, and then told them, 'you have oblig'd me to go thus far, and now I tell 'you plainly, if you will not allow me to ſend my 'Boat on board you, I will give you my Broadſide; 'they bid me fire again at my Peril: I then order'd 'two or three Shot to be fired into them, which they 'return ng, an Engagement began. Capt. Balchen, 'who had been all this time reaſoning in the like manner with the Captain of the Frigate, finding me engag'd, began to fire upon her, and kept a very ſmart 'one. The Ship I engag'd had been ſome time inclining to the Southward; the Frigate Capt. Balchen 'engag'd was to the Northward, which occaſion'd 'our being too far from each other. It was about 'Twelve o'Clock when we began, and after an Hour's 'hot firing the Commandant back'd a-ſtern, and got 'on the Folkſtone's Larboard Bow, while the Frigate 'was on his Starboard Side, firing his after Guns on 'the Folkſtone, and thoſe forward on me, which I 'durſt not venture to return, for fear of firing into the 'Folkſtone. We continu'd in this Situation near an 'Hour, in which time I pretty well ſilenc'd the Ship I

'was

was engag'd with, ſhe continuing to ſheer from me, as the Frigate did from the Folkſtone. The Commandant continuing to back a-ſtern, I thought his Fire would ſoon be too hot for the Folkſtone, and therefore endeavour'd to get between them; but all my after Braces being ſhot, it was ſome time before I could bring the Ship to the Wind, and all that while was raked by the Fire of the Ship I had engaged, and that of the Frigate. By this time Capt. Balchen's Rigging was ſo much cut, that he had no ſort of Command of the Ship, which came to with her Head to the Southward, and the Commandant made Sail before I could get near him, ſo I laid to for near half an Hour to knot and ſplice, and then made Sail after him, keeping within Gun-ſhot, in order to renew my Attack at Day-break. Capt. Balchen follow'd me as ſoon as it was poſſible for him to put his Rigging in any ſort of Order. The Feverſham came up with him about Four o'Clock, and they were within about two Miles of me at Day-break, when I found the Ships we were purſuing had all their Sails ſet (except Studding-Sails) going before the Wind; which however they ſoon after ſhorten'd, and then brought to, hoiſted French Colours, and fir'd a Gun to Leeward; upon which I brought to, and ſent an Officer with a Flag of Truce to the Commandant, to aſſure him that I was very far from intending the leaſt Inſult or Indignity, and that all that had happen'd was to be attributed to the Obſtinacy of the Captain of the Ship I engaged, who treated me with great Contempt and Unpoliteneſs, and thereby gave me ſtill more Reaſon to doubt his being a Frenchman. He ask'd the Officer, if the Captain of that Ship did not tell me to go up to him, who ſaid, Yes; but it was eaſy for him to have given me all the Satisfaction I wanted: That the getting up to him (the Commandant) as there was little Wind, requir'd Time, and I was afraid of being drove into the Streights, which was my Duty to avoid. He ſaid, he made no doubt but that we were at War with them, from the Manner of our attacking them; and then, before all his Officers, deſir'd mine to declare on his Honour, if there was War between England and France; who aſſur'd him, we had naither Orders nor Intentions to commit Hoſtilities againſt them.

'The Commandant was the Chevalier Cailus, in the Boree, of ſixty-four Guns; the Names of the other Ships my Officer forgot, but ſaid they told him, one of them was of about fifty Guns, and the other thirty. That the Captain of the fifty gun Ship was kill'd, and twenty five Men, but that they had receiv'd little Damage; but our Boat's Crew ſaw ten dead Men on board her, and her Sails very much ſhatter'd. I had four Men kill'd, and fourteen wounded; amongſt the latter is Lieutenant Amherſt, who has loſt Part of the Calf of his Leg, but I hope in no Danger. Capt. Balchen had ſeven Men kill'd, and eight wounded, but no Officer hurt.

'The Folkſtone's Lower Maſts are condemn'd by Survey; my Mizen-topmaſt only is diſabled. We both ſuffer'd in our Rigging and Sails, but the Damage to the Ships Hulls is very inconſiderable.'

N. B. The Dragon is a Ship of ſixty Guns, and the Folkſtone of forty. The Feverſham, and Mary Galley, which are mentioned in the Relation, but had no Part in the Action, are of forty Guns each.

The Letters of the 27th ult. from Modena ſay, the Duke has reſolv'd to augment his Troops to 12000 Men, for better ſupporting the Intereſts of the Queen of Hungary and maintaining the Balance of Power in Italy; and that for this Purpoſe new Levies are begun in his Dominions.

Thoſe of the 2d inſt. from Nuremberg ſay, that the Magiſtrates of that City, who are very watchful for its Safety in the preſent Juncture, have remov'd the Crown, Sceptre and Globe that are us'd at the Coronation of the Emperors from the Church where they us'd to be kept, and put them in a Place of Security which is known only to themſelves. They add, that the Elector of Bavaria's Declaration of War againſt the Queen of Hungary is in the Preſs at Munich.

By the laſt Letters from Munich we are inform'd, that the Elector of Bavaria is on the point of ſetting out to put himſelf at the Head of the Troops which the King of France was ſending to him, in order to begin the Operations

Letters of the 7th from Liege ſay, that the French Army, conſiſting of 45000 Men, was to encamp on the 9th at Melin, but two Leagues from that City, and to march on the 11th thro' Limbourg for Juliers.

One of the ſame Date from Francfort ſays, what is much to be doubted, viz. that they have News from Mentz, that the King of Pruſſia had acquainted the Elector that he was reſolv'd to give his Vote for the Elector of Bavaria to be Emperor, becauſe he was convinc'd that his Advancement to the Imperial Dignity would be moſt conducive to the Welfare of the Empire.

They write from Paris, that an Expreſs is ſent to the French King's Miniſter at Hanover with Inſtructions relating to the Engagement that happen'd lately at the Mouth of the Streights of Gibraltar between ſome Engliſh and French Men of War.

Letters from the Hague of the 1ſt inſtant O. S. mention the Death of M. de Gauſiote, who was Envoy Extraordinary there from the Electors of Bavaria, Cologne, and the Palatinate.

The Letters both from Berlin and Breſlau confirm that Mr. Robinſon the Britiſh Miniſter is return'd from Vienna to the Pruſſian Camp, and that he has had an Audience of the King, wherein he delivered freſh Propoſals to his Majeſty from the Queen of Hungary. What Anſwer he had is not yet known; only 'tis ſaid, that there is no Appearance that the King will take any Reſolution to the Prejudice of the Elector of Bavaria. The Letters add, that my Lord Hindford diſpatch'd a Meſſenger to Hanover immediately after Mr. Robinſon's Audience of the King.

Yeſterday Morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland return'd from the Review at Lexden Heath to St. James's.

A Survey of Somerſet Houſe has been lately taken by the Officers belonging to his Majeſty's Board of Works, and the ſeveral Apartments are ordered to be forthwith fitted up.

Laſt Week a Preſentation of the Rev. Thomas Hall to the Rectory of Bewdeſert in the County of Warwick and Dioceſe of Worceſter, paſs'd the Great Seal.

James Skeene, Eſq; is appointed a Captain in Col. Cotterell's Regiment of Marines in America.

And Mr. John Croſhaw is appointed a Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	05 31	Evening	05 53

Bank Stock 141 1-4th to 141. India 156 to 155 1-half. South Sea 102 1-4th to 1-8th. Old Annuity 111 7-8ths to 112 to 111 7-8ths. New ditto 110 1-4th to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 98 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 74 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 88. London Aſſurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 18 s to 4 l. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 5-8ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Par. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

Bank, June 1, 1740.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the 13th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds, amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legroſs, *Secretary.*

This Day is publiſhed,
(Price one Shilling)
No. III. *(containing* Seven *Sheets) of the*

SUpplement to Dr. *Harris's* LEXICON TECHNICUM; which, with thoſe Two Volumes, will make the moſt uſeful Set of Books and compleat Body of Arts and Sciences yet extant, and is a very conſiderable Improvement of Mr. Chambers's *Cyclopædia.*

By a SOCIETY *of* GENTLEMEN.

N.B. A Number of this Work will be publiſhed regularly once a Fortnight, and the Whole completed in about Thirty Numbers

Printed for *T. Cooper* at the Globe in Paternoſter Row, and ſold by the following Bookellers, viz. F. Gyles in Holbourn, J. Stagg in Weſtminſter Hall, J. Clarke and E. Comyns under the Royal Exchange; T. Wotton, J. Whiſton, and C. Bathurſt, in Fleet-ſtreet; J. Hawkins in St. Paul's Church-yard, P. Vaillant in the Strand, and R. Dodſley in Pall-mall.

Propoſals and *Specimens* are delivered and Subſcriptions taken in at the above Places.

JACOB DE PAIBA, who in all ſ
Lotteries has been one of the greateſt Dealers, c
publick Way to acquaint his Friends, that he gives his
ance daily at Garraway's Coffee-houſe in Exchang
from Nine in the Morning till Five in the Evening.
Exchange-Alley being the known Centre for tranſ
Lotteries, Adventurers may the better be inform'd of
Market Price, at which the ſaid JACOB DE PAIBA w
ways ready and willing to buy or ſell; *and whereas*
of Parliament directs that this Lottery ſhall be dra
than uſual, and the Bank have therefore delivere
Tickets, he has already compleated his Payments, and
ſeſſion of them.

N.B. There being more large Prizes in the preſent
and Ten Thouſand Tickets leſs than there were in an
for the Publick ſince the Year 1713, it is more than
that theſe Tickets will be ſcarce before the Drawing.

For Sale by the Candle
On Wedneſday the 16th of September, at Lloyd
houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, at Twelve o'Clock at

THE Good Ship EA
with Twelve Four-Pounde
Six Pounders, and Six Swivel Gu
Prime Sailor, Square Stern'd, Bo
Burthen 225 Tons, more or leſs, w
Dimenſions for the Weſt-India or
Trades, now lying at Rateliff-Cro
ADAM LONG, Comma
Alſo at the ſame Time and Place,
The Good Ship NEPTUNE, with Twelve Three
ers, Two Four Pounders, and Six Swivel Guns;
Sailor, Square Stern'd, Plantation built and Sweat
then 220 Tons, more or leſs, with good Dimenſions,
ing at Rateliff-Croſs, MOSES MOYCE, Commander.
Inventories to be ſeen on Board, and at the Place of
SAMUEL BROOKS,

To all ſuch as are uſed (or hereafter have Occaſion) to take

DR. BATEMAN's *Pectoral Dro*
univerſally known, and juſtly famous for
and immediately giving Relief in all Fevers, Agues,
tiſm, Gout, Stone, Gravel, Aſthmas, Colds, Cou
Pains in the Breaſt, Limbs, and Joints, publiſhed
Order of his Majeſty's Royal Grant of Letters Patent

The PATENTEES here un
tion'd, from their Wholeſale W
in *Bow Church-yard, London,*
requeſt that the following Ob
be duly made;

That the Bottle they buy is
ſeal'd with the *Boar's Head,* but
theſe Words round it, BY THE
PATENT, and none other
Caution is abſolutely neceſſary to prevent being impo
by notorious and dangerous Counterfeits, which now
many Streets about Town and the Royal Exchange.

We the Patentees and true Preparers of theſe moſt
Drops, in Gratitude for the Univerſal good Reception
for many Years met with, and out of a Tenderneſs for
and Safety of thoſe, who may, for the future, be de
uſing the ſame, think ourſelves bound to give this
Caution to the World, that they may not be impoſ'd
dangerous Compoſition, inſtead of a ſafe, certain, a
experienced Medicine: At the ſame Time declaring
tention, of preparing and vending the ſame, with
Care, Fidelity, and Regard to the Publick Welfare, as
all along done, and at the ſame Rates; ſo that all Per
be ſerved with it at their Old Warehouſes in Bow Chur
London, *and in* Northampton, *as heretofore, where*
of its Virtues and Excellency may be had Gratis,

By their very Humble Servants, the Patentees,
B. Okell,
W. *and* Cluer Dice

N.B. Remember theſe Words round the Seal, BY
KING's PATENT; for if the Bottle be not ſo inſcr
is a Counterfeit. And alſo that there are not any other
in the Bill of Directions given with each Bottle than th

The only ſhort and infallible CUR
For the HEMORRHOIDS *or* PILES *of*
Kind, or in either Sex; and allowed
be by the moſt eminent Phyſicians in E

IT is a pleaſant ELECTUARY, whi
once infallibly cures the Piles, be they ever ſo b
even after all other Means have failed, and that
any Trouble, Difficulty, or the leaſt Confinement;
ſharpeſt Pain, and moſt miſerable Torture, it gives ſur
Relief, and almoſt miraculous Eaſe.

No ſooner is is taken ſcarcely, but all manner of Ur
vaniſhes, as if by Inchantment, and the Patient b
as perfectly well and free from Pain, as if no ſuch
had ever been, and this it not only accompliſhes
preſent, in all Perſons whatſoever, but alſo, by
ſubduing all Sharpneſs in the Blood and Juices, it ce
prevents any Return of the Piles for the future,
intirely to cure that Illneſs, and thereby prevent Fi
and other direful Conſequences, that cannot be too
dreaded.

Thouſands of Men and Women, who had for many
more or leſs, been wretchedly afflicted with the Pile
at once been perfectly cured by this great Remedy,
no leſs Joy and Comfort than Admiration.

It is ſo ſafe, that a ſucking Child might take it with
convenience, for it never occaſions the leaſt Trouble
order, and is ſo very agreeable to take, as not to give Di
the niceſt Palate. It is to be had only of the Gentle
at the Sign of the Crown, over againſt the Church
man-ſtreet, near Cheapſide, at 5 s. a Pot, with printed
tions at large.

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